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OTIS TALKS OF THE WAR.

LOYAL SUPPORT AT HOME WILL DEAL A DEATH BLOW TO THE REBELLION.

Filipinos Have Been Greatly Encouraged by the Anti-Expansionists-A Firm Stand by Congress Will End Their Hopes-Wide Disgust Already with Aguinaldo's Rule -Better Classes Call His Army a Gang of Robbers-Gen. Otts Says Affair: Are Progressing Satisfactorily-Our Army in Good Condition-Amount of Civil Work Done-Praise for Otis by His Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. MANILA, Sept. 23, 10 P. M .- Gen. Otis said to-day in regard to the Filipino-offer to release certain American prisoners that he believed it was intended as a bluff to on the sympathy of foreigners. Gen. Otis, as has been stated before in these despatches, has repeatedly released Filipino prisoners of war; in fact, he has already set over 2,000 of them at liberty.

In order to test Aguinaldo's good faith, the Spaniards to-day asked Gen. Otis to authorize the sending of a steamer to Dagupan to get the Spanish prisoners there and transport them to Spain. Aguinaldo had offered to release these prisoners. Gen Jaramillo who in charge of Spanish affairs, said that at the beginning of August the insurgents had 6,700 Spanish prisoners, including 400 officers. Since that time 30 per cent. of the prisoners had been starved. Each man gets only five cents a day for his food allowance. Gen. Jaramillo recently received a letter from Gen. Pena. who surrendered Cavite. dated at Vigan, urging the Spanish Commission to use every endeavor to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners. Among other things he said: this thing does not end in a few months, there will be few left to tell the tale."

POSITION OF THE REBELS.

The insurgents have abandoned San Francisco de Malabon and Noveleta, and have disappeared from the vicinity of Imus. This may mean a number of things. One conjecture is that hey are tired; another that they mean to attack Calamba, where Gen. Hall has his headquarters. Nothing has yet been heard from the naval expedition to Subig Bay. Several war vessels are off the town of Claugapo, with the object of destroying earthworks and guns that have been placed there by the insurgents.

GEN. OTIS SATS AFFAIRS ARE SATISFACTORY. THE SUN correspondent had a long interview to-day with Gen. Otis about the state of affairs in the Philippines. The General, in reply to questions, said:

Things are going along in a very satisfactory manner. Our own forces are in good con-We have plenty of commissuplies here or on the way, also have all the transportation facilities necessary either here or on the way. When the weather conditions permit we shall be ready to make an active campaign.

The insurgents are having a hard time holding their forces together. They have no commissariat and no voluntary support from

DISSENSIONS FROM AGUINALDO. "Reports are constantly coming to me from all parts of the island showing dissension, demoralization and disintegration among their troops and the disastisfaction of the people

"Letters come to me daily from persons of education and intelligence, men of property and promisence among the Filipinos, asking me to send troops to protect 'us from our army They call their 'army of liberation' nothing but bands of robbers and outthroats.

"The southern and northern provinces have repeatedly begged protection from me. I have replied to these people: 'What's the matter with independence? Go back and enjoy it a while longer."

FILIPINOS TIBING OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE. Continuing the discussion of the situation Gen. Otis developed a new viewpoint. He said: "The question is whether, after all, it would be wise to hasten the ending of the insurrection. With the exception of a few robbers and adventurers these people grow sicker and more disgusted with independence every day they have it. Even the leaders of the insurgents are trying to get away. come to Manila; others have sent their families here, Pedro Paterno, the former President of the Filipino Cabinet has his entire family numbering about fifty persons here. Others have asked the same privilege. Sometimes I reply to such requests that the applicants should make the most of independence while they have it.

"I believe that if the insurrection is not ended too soon the Filipinos will be so heartily sick of independence that there will never be any more trouble on that score. Independence was a craze with these people

They did not understand what it meant but their worship of the idea amounted almost to fanaticism. Now that they really know what their independence means, it is the best object lesson they ever had, and it will not be necesto continue it much longer to forever settle the question.

"It is not surprising that the Filipinos thought they could whip the Americans. They defeated the Spanish under Gen. Jaramillo at Zapote and they licked Gen. Rios at Novalets when they were armed only with bolos. They expected to repeat this performance with us

'Aguinaldo had eight months in which to organize his campaign. He ac-complished a great deal in that time. He sent his Tagals to every island of any size and importance throughout the archipelago and got his government operating so thoroughly that the people cannot fall to understand what such self-government

REBELS ENCOURAGED BY THE ANTI-EXPANSION-

ISTS. Gen. Otis then went on to speak of other phases of the situation. He said it was almost impossible to overestimate the encouragement, support and assistance that the actions and talk the anti-expansionists in the United States had given to the insurgents. These men, he said, put into the heads of the rebels the idea that Congress would do something against the continuance of the war. He |Gen. Otis| was kept well informed as to what was going on at the insurgent headquarters. He knew that the insurgent leaders had been exhorting the Filipinos to hold out until September, on the ples that a special session of the American Congress had been called for the purpose of granting independence to the Filipinos When that failed the plea was changed, and it was said that this action would be taken when Congress met in regular session LOYAL SUPPORT AT HOME WILL GIVE A DEATH

BLOW TO THE REBELLION. This idea of Congressional interference with Gen. Otis's actions or the President's plans is so widespread here that it has somewhat all fected even the influential Filipinos in Manila. "When Congress meets," says Gen. Otis, "should the President recommend non-action in Philippine affairs, or should Congress refrain from interferring it would be a hard blow to the rebel leaders. If Congress passes

The great Long Island Sound steamers City of Lowell from Pier 36. N. R., and Plymouth from Pier Pt. N. R. will participate in the naval demonstration Sept. 20. in honor of Admiral Dewey, and will make trip down the Sav to meet the Olympia on the 2sth. Rale tickets strictly limited; now ready at whart offices topen locky. and Cook's offices, 261 whart offices topen locky. and Cook's offices, 261 may 226 Broadway. See adv.—4dv.

a resolution that there shall be no legislation | MAKES ENGLAND HESITATE. concerning the Philippines until the insurrection is ended by absolute and unconditional surrender, that will be the death blow to the insurgent cause."

In other words the people at home can do as much to restore peace in these islands as all the military force that could be sent here. It becomes a question now whether loyal, patri-otic Americans will rebuke the traitors who been assisting the country's armed enemy.

AGUINALDO'S WHOLE HOPE LIES IN LUZON. The settlement everywhere depends upon the condition of affairs in Luzon. All the southern islands are awaiting the result of the fight here and will abide by it. The inhabitants of Mindanao have just made proposition that the American officials should go there and run things, but they say it must be understood that in case Aguinaldo wine his fight in Luzen the Americans will evacuate Mindanao and allow Aguinaldo to run the affairs of that island.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN. The military problem is comparatively simple. There will probably be no extended movement south of Manila. The headquarters of the insurgent Government are to the north, and that is the real objective point of the operations.

GEN. OTIS S IMPORTANT CIVIL WORK. After all, the military question is perhaps not the most important. The question of establishing civil government is far more complex and requires the most careful action in order to avoid mistakes. The relations of Church and State afford all manner of pitfalls and bring out many points that require the most careful work and profound study. The conditions under Spanish rule were such that it is necessary now in order to find out certain points to go through records and decrees since the sixteenth century.

"Three hours a day usually suffices for milltary work," said Gen Otis, "but that (pointing to a waste basket in the corner and to his desk which was covered with letters and papers) akes all day and would take all night.

Military operations are more spectacular and naturally catch the attention of the greater number of people in the United States first, but the real problem here is the one of civil government. A tremendous amount of work has been done on this point. Courts have been established, and the intricate and perplexing question of schools and colleges and their relation with the State has been taken under consideration. There is also under discussion the appointment of notaries, the question of civil marriages and a thousand and one other ramifications, all of which demand early adjudication.

A HARD AND CAPABLE WORKER. Gen. Otis is in good health. He is a strong man, clear-headed and logical. He has a legally trained mind and a remarkable grasp of affairs. He is a tremendous worker, and army officers who have seen active service with him say that it is impossible to find a man on the army list fit to take his place.

Gen. Otis's Report of Friday's Fight. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. - The following account of the fight between American troops and insurgents near Angeles yesterday was received War Department from Gen. Olis to day: "Inaurgents succeeded in derailing section of

rain yesterday short distance from Angeles. Then made attack on railway guarda Result. Capt. Perry, Quartermaster, slightly wounded in arm; Private C. Ziemans, hospital corps, killed; Private Sam Steele, Co. I., Seventeenth Infantry, severely wounded; Civilian Charles R. slightly wounded, and unknown civilian killed. Insurgents driven, leaving six dead in their tracks, and troops immediately sent in pur suit'

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE ST. PAUL. A. J. Earling Elected President of the Road

to Succeed Roswell Miller. MILWAUKEE, Wis, Sept. 23 .- At the annual meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Pau Railroad Company in Milwaukee to-day second Vice-President Albert J. Earling was elected Miller, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Miller's retirement from the presidency was entirely unexpected outside of the inner circles of the corporation This change in the organization will relieve

This change in the organization will relieve Mr. Miller of a large part of his duties and contine his work to the financial affairs of the company. Mr. Earling will have absolute charge of all matters of operation.

The annual meeting of the company was held at the office of the company in this city at noon to-day. Roswell Miller, C. J. Earling and P. D. Armour of Chicago, August Belmont, Frank S. Bond, Charles H. Coster, Peter Geddes, Charles W. Harkness, Joseph Milbank, William Rockefeller, Samuel Spencer, A. Van Santvoord of New York and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee, were elected directors. The only change in the board is the election of A. J. Earling to a directorship in place of Charles J. Dickey of New York.

MISS PHILLIPS STOPS A RUNAWAY, Caught Him by the Bridle, and Pinches

His Nostrills While Dragging. Grace Phillips, 20 years old, who is connected with the Mission and Refuge at Union Hill, N. J., stopped a runaway horse yesterday that was in danger of going over the Palisades at the foot of Main street. As the horse neared her she ran to the middle of the street and as it passed seized it by the bridle.

The shock threw her off her feet, but she nung on and finally, after being dragged half a block, managed to get a grip on the horse's nostrils. This shut off the animal's wind. When within twenty feet of the edge of the bluff, the plucky girl managed to stop the

horse.

Then some men rau up and took charge of it. Miss Phillips was warmly praised for her bravery. The horse is owned by Peter Merklein, who had left it standing in front of a grocery store. A passing trolley car made trans away.

CHILDREN BILLED IN A WRECK.

Six Lives Lost In an Accident to an Excur

sion Train In Colorado. DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.-Six persons wer killed and as many injured in a wreck on the Rio Grande Railroad a few miles east of Cafion City this evening. The wreck was caused by a collision between a Judson excursion train, west bound, and a freight train, east bound, at a siding. The killed are, Eva M. Waiker, Westford, Mass., aged 12 years; Eugenia B. Judkins, Spokane, Wash, aged 12 years; Addie Judkins, aged 10 and George H. Judkins, aged 10; a boy named Wills, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Conductor Saiter, probably from Chengo. Perry Waiker of Westford, Mass., was injured internally, and will probably die. Rio Grande Railroad a few miles east of

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLAG.

The Ensign First Holsted on the Hartford To Be Presented to Admiral Dawey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.-The Admiral's flag flown by Admiral Farragut while on the Hartford and afterward on the Franklin will be presented to Admiral Dewey during the latter's visit to Washington. during the latter's visit to Washington, Farragut was the first Admiral of the United States Navy, and this flag was improvised by Quartermaster Knowles, who served on the Hartford during the Civil War. It is now owned by Bartholomew Diggins. Captain of the Watch in the State, War and Navy building, one of the survivors of the Histford's crew, who flung it to the breeze and assisted at the unveiling of the statue to Farragut in this city in 1881. After the unveiling Mr. Diggins was permitted to keep the old flag, turning in a new one to the Navy Department. It is still in a good state of preservation.

E. & W. The "CADDO" Shirt hout clay dressing. - Adv. Peland! Peland! Peland! Peland! The purest natural spring water known .- Adv.

ORANGE FREE STATE'S ATTITUDE A

GREAT AID TO THE TRANSVAAL, British Government Not Sure of Justification for Going to War With the Two South African Republics-Moreover, Its Force in South Africa Is Not Yet Suffclent-Prof. Westlake's Blow at the British Claim to Surgerainty Rights.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, Sept. 23 .- If all depended on the saue of the negotiations between England and he Transvaal, war might still be averted. There are still better reasons now than a week go for believing that the British Governmen is not satisfied with its casus belli. Colonial secretary Chamberlain might be willing to declare war to-morrow so far as the morals of the ituation is concerned, but Prime Minister Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Tressury, and back of them the Queen herself, would probably healtate long before attacking two South African republics because of the attitude taken by the Pretoria authorities. The moral position of Krüger's ountrymen has been immensely strengthened by the evident intention of the Orange Free State to cast its lot with theirs against an allpowerful opponent. The courage of the Orange Free State's action cannot be gainsaid, but it is more galling to Englishmen than the attiude of Krüger himself. Its bold, unequivocal declaration that the Orange Free State believes the whole British policy to be hypocritical

and dishonest, amounts to an assertion that the Free State sees in the British purpose nothing but the highanded determination to annex all of South Africa to the Queen's dominions. President Steyn and his advisers regard the British aggression despite Sir Alfred Milner's assurances to the contrary, as directed as much against their inpendence as that of their northern neighbors: n other words that the Orange Free State wi not be permitted long to survive after the Transvaal has been crushed, and that its only hope lies in the desperate chance to present a combined resistance. Such is the unflattering message just flung in the face of the British nation, and it is not surprising that Englishmen are angry and resentful.

Nobody doubts the British Government's ability to subdue both the republica if it seriously undertakes the task, and, perhaps, a majerity of Englishmen would like to see the job put through at once. The more bellicose among them see in the delay in despatching an ultimatum only a tactical military manoeuvre o enable the war office to assemble the greater force made necessary by the Orange Free State's esponsing the Transvaal's cause. They are right in one sense. The British arms in South Africa are inadequate at the present moment to deal with the hostile Boers of the two Republics, and a month must elapse before sufficient force can be massed there to enable Great Britain to undertake a successfu

The severest blow yet struck against the British case, both legally and morally, has just been dealt by Prof. John Westlake, Q. C., LL. D., whom every Englishman recognizes as the highest authority on international law He discusses the whole question of British suzerainty and the rights of the Transvanl in a letter to the Times, a letter which the bel-Heose London press fluds it convenient to ignore. Prof. Westlake refrains from expressing any opinion whatever on the merits of any of he points at issue, but proceeds to demonstrate that British suzerainty rights over the

Soer republic are practically non-existent, "No one," he points out, "has ventured to give a definition of the rights of suzerainty of one power over a vassal, even assuming that they exist. The inference is irresistible that if the British rights against the South African Republic depend on anything outside of the Convention of 1884 and general international law they depend on something of which no standard exists. Then, since no one knows what are their exact nature of limits, the whole subject of our relations with that republic is thrown open to the mere will of the stronger power. I hesitate to believe that any Englishman who looks this fact in the face will think our relations with the republic either rest or ought to rest on such a footing.

"The best remedy for that part of the difficulties between England and the South African Republic is to agree on arbitration for all the particular and practical points that may turn on an interpretation of the Convention of 1884 or which may otherwise be of a nature not too political to admit of judicial decision. Arbitration on the general character of the relations between the two states would be inadmissible. If the actual documents are insufficient or unsatisfactory they must be supplemented or corrected by a new one, duly negotiated, and not by award. But there does not appear to be any need for such supplement or correction. Arbitration on a particular point, say the dynamite monopoly or the laws on the admission or expulsion of allens, would of itself clear up the situation. The arbitrator, as soon as the preamble of 1881 was mentioned. rould ask the counsel, 'what are the suzerain rights which you claim that we shall apply in this case?' and I should be sorry to be the counsel who had to answer that question. I fully admit that the acceptance of arbitration will be the abandonment of all rights outside of the Convention of 1884 general international law, but should we be really abandoning anything tenable I have aiready pointed out the mon-strous position in which the assertion o suzerainty outside of the articles of 1884 would place us, that of being not merely our own judges in international matters-every state must be its own judge-but our own udges without any standard to apply. Parliament, in legislating for the British dominons, is its own judge without any standard but that position is not monstrous because within the state there must be a supreme au thority. The monstrosity consists in professing to proceed, not by legislation, but by convention, and yet claiming to hold a right which would make any certain interpretation of the convention impossible.

"I am not expressing an opinion on this con troversy and I allow that, even on the grounds of general international law, a demand, not based on treaty and in excess of the ordinary international rights, may be made when it appears to be the only way of remedying a situation which in good faith has become intolerable; but the arguments which have been used in part of the press, in seeking to bring the claim f easy naturalization and franchise within Article 14 of the convention, as a necessary onsequence of the stipulation for the admis sion of allens into the republic, must surely have contributed to that suspicion of British sincerity which appears to be the great obstacle

o an arrangement. "When it is pointed out that the stipulation which is common in commercial treuties, gives us no rights for our subjects which we could not claim for them if they went to live in Russia, it is answered that, on account of omething at the back of it, the Convention of London is not as other conventions. The refluements by which this conclusion has been reached have eluded my comprehension, except o far as this, that I can see that they have been grafted in some way on the stem which springs from the taproot of the mysterious right of suzerainty. If we wish to dispel suspicion

Save Money. Buy Official Dewey. Red fires, torches and flags at Nordlinger-t hari-Fireworks Co., 185 Franklin st., New York,—Adv.

as to our ulterior designs and to encourage the South African Republic to have faith that any arrangement by which the present difficulties may be terminated shall really be what it appears to be on its face, and shall not be subject to a system of interpretation which s part of the press has applied to the Convention of London, then it behooves us to make it clear that we repudiate any such system of interpretation. What we have to do is to maintain the Convention of London to the full extent of its language and be simple in interpreting that language. If anything more than this has become needful, we have to say that also plainly, after well assuring ourselves that it

Such a plain statement of the international aspect of this controversy, from such a great and friendly authority, may well make any government, jealous of its reputation for justice and fair play, hesitate long before firing a shot against a weak but intrepid people. The real danger still is, however, that the controversy will not be left for diplomacy to settle. The advocates of war on the British side are two numerous and too unscrupulous to allow their object to fail for lack of such a casus belli as the firing of a few shots on the frontier would supply. The Boers have thus far shown remarkable self-restraint in the face of the British military preparations. The instigators of the Jameson raid, who, of course, are the leaders of the present war party, are quite capable of providing, under some guise, Boer raid into British territory. Then the morale of the British position will be sufficiently vindicated and the fight will go merrily on

The employees of the army clothing factories are working day and night. The Gov-erment gave an order for 20,000 khaki uniforms on Sept. 20. They are to be delivered in thirty-one days.

NO EUROPEAN AID FOR BORRS. Indications That Great Britain Has Been Assured of Non-Interference.

Special Cuble Despatch to THE SUR. BERLIN, Sept. 23-The National Zeitung, com menting on the Transvaal situation, says the British Cabinet has been assured that the complications will not spread beyond South Africa The members of the Cabinet, the paper says, are aversa to war. Great Britain will preserve everywhere her big fleets and, if necessary, can use considerable land forces.

The gravity of the situation, so far as the Boers are concerned, is due to the general feel-ing that in case the trouble is protracted and bloodshed ensues the British position in China and before Constantinople and elsewhere will not be disturbed. By this it is understood that none of the Continental powers will interfere between Great Britain and the Transvaal Judging from present indications there is no probability of such a contingency arising.

RESOLVED TO AID THE BOERS.

Orange Free State Volksrand Said to B Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.-The Chronicle in aspecial edition prints a despatch from Cape Town which says there is the best authority for stating that the Volksraad of the Orange Free State has unanimously resolved to assist the Transvani in case of British aggression.

CECIL RHODES SAYS WAR IS NEAR Speaks in the Cape Parliament, Accusing Some Members of Accepting Beer Bribes.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Bux. Cape Town, Sept. 23 .- During the session of the Cape Parliament yesterday the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, who has hitherto publicly deprecated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the charge that several members had accepted money from the Transvaal, " with which Gov ernment," he added, "England is now on the

THE DELAGOA BAY RUMOR.

Portuguese Minister Denies That It Has Been Leased to Great Britain. Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 23.-The Portuguese Minister England has arranged with his Government to take control of Delagoa Bay. Nevertheless, it is persistently reported in the city that Great Britain will take a lease of Delagoa Bay from

It is asserted that the interview yesterday between the Rt. Hon, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Rothschild was in relation to this lease.

DREYFUS SEES HIS CHILDREN.

They Arrived at Carpentras Yesterday Family Will Stay There Some Time. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Paris, Sept. 23 -Mme. Hadamard the moth er of Mme. Dreyfus, has arrived at Carpentras with the Dreyfus children. It is thought that the Dreyfus family will remain at Carpentras for two months or longer

LONDON, Sept. 23. - Lady Somerset, on behalf of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has a membership of 500,000 persons, has addressed a letter of sympathy to Mme. Dreyfus, applauding her courage and expressing the hope that her husband will be restored to his

GOLD STANDARD FOR COLOMBIA. An Agitation in the Republic for Its Estab lishment.

Special Cable Despatch to Tax Bus

Colon, Sept. 23 .- There is a popular movement in the interior of the Republic of Colom bia for the establishment of the gold standard, The gold mines are yielding an increased out but and the time is regarded as propitious fo an agitation of the subject.

Rear Admiral Beresford Coming to the Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

LONDON, Sept. 23. - Rear Admiral Lord Charle Beresford, Sir James Pender, M. P., and Judge Jackson sailed to-day for New York to witness the international yacht races. Pope's Encyclical to England.

ROME, Sept. 23. The Pope has issued an encyclical to England on the position of the Church in Great Britain and the Colonies Ball in Honor of Sampson's Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

A complimentary ball in honor of the officers Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron was given by George H. Avery, proprietor of the Hotel Castleton, at St. George's, Staten Island. last night.

The main dining room, which overlooks the bay, was used as a ball room. It was decorated with flags, busting and red, white and blue with flags, builting and ired, white and blue electric lights.

Among these present were Miss Sampson, Capt Chadwick of the New York, and Mrs. Chadwick: Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn, and Mrs. Jewell: Capt. Train of the Massachusetts, and Mrs. Train: Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, and Mrs. Taylor: Commander Hodgson, Surgeon W. B. Grove, and Cadet Hunt, all of the Brooklyn: Lieut. Chase of the Lancaster, Easten O. D. Duncan of the Texas, Lieut Louis Dixon of the Navy Yard, and Mrs. Dixon: Commander F. F. Qualitough of the Engineer's Corps, and Mrs. Qualitough, and Capt. Thomas Ridgway of the Fifth Artillery.

At the Naval Review. Irroy Brut Champagne and King William S. Whiskey (V. O. P.) served on all the boats. -Ads

The great steel steamer Plymouth of the Fall River Line will attend the Yacht Races in October. Tickets \$5.00, first three Races \$12,00; sale limited. Tickets and staterooms at office, Pier 19, N. B. Open to day.—Adv.

WORRY OVER THE SOUDAN. BRITISH AFFAIRS THERE NOT IN

A SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

Gen. Lord Kitchener Anxious Over the Khalifa's Increasing Power-Another Plan to Capture Him-King Menelek Alding the Dervishes and May Cause Trouble-French Designs on Tripoli. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Son.

LONDON, Sept. 23,-Gen. Lord Kitchener. Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, after somewhat prolonged and mysterious expeditions to the remote regions of the Soudan, is back again in Khartoum, and is understood to be devising a great scheme for capturing the fugitive Khalifa. Gen. Lord Kitchener sits by the telegraph wire and nothing is allowed to get out of the country in the way of news which he doesn't approve. But information has reached England in private communications from British officers, which indicate that affairs are not so well as Gen. Lord Kitchener would ike. The Khalifa has largely increased his following and has been able to suppress several small risings of chiefs personally hostile o him. He is certainly getting arms and amnunition via Abyssinia, and the latter fact goes far to explain Gen. Lord Kitchener's anxiety. His great desire is to capture the Khalifa and consolidate the Soudan without the assistance of British troops, or even Egyptian troops beyond those now in his command.

Despite the denials, Gen. Lord Kitchener really had a great deal of incipient mutiny in the two Soudanese regiments in July in the neighborhood Omdurman. The regiments were not new levies, but were composed of men who had helped to smash the Khalifa's power last year. Their grievances were excessive drilling and undue interference with the number of women officially allowed to be attached to each regiment. Some of the men were shot and others sentenced to work with

the chain gange.

Gen. Lord Kitchener's chief anxiety, however, is believed to be the dubious attitude of the Abyssinians, in connection with which he has sent to London reports which the Government would scarcely like to have published. King Menelek has the bulk of his big army mobilized and is concentrating troops at points in a manner perfectly aimless, unless he entertains the design of Interfering with Gen Lord Kitchener's plans. If it had not been for the Anglo-Egyptian conquest of the Soudan King Menelek would have extended the frontiers of Abyssinia to the Nile. He bitterly resented being warned off and still claims an outlet on the great river. Hence his coquetting with the Khalifa, of which Gen. Lord Kitchener has ample proof, and his benevolent neutrality which enables the dervishes to get supplies by way of Abyssinia. The situation would become extremely grave if King Menelek should interfere when Gen. Lord Kitchener starts out against the Khalifa before the end of this year in accordance with his programme. It would be necessary to send British roops to the Soudan and that would be awkward if England were engaged in fighting the Transvani and the Orange Free State.

Capt, Harrington, British agent to Menelek's ourt, was recently in London. He has been instructed to sound the King warily and to romise kind consideration of his views. King Menelek is a prickly customer and the British soon as Gen. Lord Kitchener has disposed of the Khalifs and the troubles in South Africa are ended, King Menelek will probably find a change in the British attitude toward himsel

and his country. For months the press censor at Tunis has been extremely vigilant in regard to the menion of Tripoli by newspaper correspondents and he has even gone to the length of requestng reporters to ignore that question in their mail reports. This would explain the strange reticence observed by the Paris press, strange because it seems certain that some movement f importance is contemplated in northern Africa. The belief in the best informed quarters is that France will raise the Moroccan question first, but private letters from Tunis positivaly declare that there is at this noment a considerable French force on the frontier, ready to invade Tripoli as soon as war commences between England and the Trans vaal. Nothing is said about the casus belli, but French diplomatists may be trusted to find one on short notice in either Tripoli or Morocco.

BANK CRASH LIKELY IN ITALY. Ministry of the Treasury Takes Steps to Stop the Dangerous Speculation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS ROME, Sept. 23 -- Prof. Paolo Boselli, the Italan Minister of the Treasury, has taken a bold tep in ordering the Bank of Italy forthwith to cease operating on the Bourse, and to unload ts accumulated stock with the least avoidable delay. The bank holds stock, more or less speculative, in the nominal value of a hundred millions of lire, and the effect of unloading his hurriedly will be disastrous. There i danger, therefore, that the country's financial system will be disorganized. The bank directors sent a memorial to this effect the Minister, who is not likely to modify his attitude. He has drafted a bill prohibiting banks of issue from engaging in stock exchange operations. Meantime, he says, he means to exercise his statutory powers to save the Bank of Italy from what he believes will be inevitable ruin if the bank is allowed to pursue its present course. Many Italian banks have been speculating wildly, and a general rash is threatened.

It is probable that the Director-General of the Bank of Italy and his colleagues in the administration will shortly resign as a protest against the Treasury Ministers' interference.

FRANCE GOT ITALIAN WAR PLANS. Military Attache at Rome, Who Bought

Them. Will Probably Leave Italy. Special Cable Despatch to THE Spe LONDON, Sept. 23.—The French War Department has just commenced a rearrangement of the frontier defences from Nice northward on ines which plainly indicate that it possesses the whole Italian Alpine plans. Enquiries resulted in the discovery that the plans had been sold by an Italian civil employee to Col. Girard-Pinsonnière, the French military attaché in Rome. As this officer has been particularly busy and successful of late, it has been decided confidentially to request the French Governent to recall him. Espionage is a part of the recognized game, so Italy has made no complaint properly so-called. It is understood in Paris, however, that the Colonel has already been summoned home.

COSTLY SIEGE OF GUERIN, mand \$60,000 Damages.

Frecial Cable Despatch to THE BUS Panis. Sept. 23. -Storekeepers in the Rue de Chabrol demand \$60.000 from the Govern-ment as compensation for their loss of business during the siege of Jules Guerin's house.

Successful Treatment for the Plague. Special Cable Despaich to THE BUR. Parts, Sopt. 23.—The members of the French medical mission which was sent to Lisbon to investigate the bubonic plague announce that so far nonody inoculated with Yersin's anti-plague serum has died.

Train leaving New York 10 each morning arrives St. Louis 2 next afternoon, Kansas City 9:30 next evening. All accommodations, 429 Broadway.—Ade. No Delay at Grand Central Station. There is a through train every hour for the Weat by New York Central Lines, and two-cent mileage lickets are good on each of them.—Adv. The great Long Island Sound steamers City of Lowell of the Norwich Lins, and Plymouth of the Fall River Line, will participate in the naval demon-stration. Sept. 29. Tickets \$5.00; sale limited. Pur-chase in advance at wharf offices (open to-day).—4ds. The Laurel House at Lakewood,

New Jersey, will open Sept. 30 .- A.fv.

WE BOMBARD OLONGAPO, CROKER TALKS AT SHEEHAN Four Naval Vessels Attack and Burn the

Town-One Man Wounded.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN.

MANILA, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.-The moni

and the gunboats Concord and Zafiro

bombarded Olongapo for six hours yesterday.

The town caught fire from the shells and was consumed. Two hundred and fifty

marines and blue ackets landed and were fired

on by the insurgents, who used a

nixteen-centimeter Krupp gun, the snells

PINGREE DECLINES AGAIN.

Wont Run for Mayor of Detroit, but Still

Clings to Three-Cent Fares.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.-Gov. Pingree to

day gratisfied public curiosity as to his proba-

ble candidacy for the Mayoralty nomination

by proclaiming in a letter his unal-

terable decision not to be a candidate

His one and only reason is given as the

collapse of his plan to buy the atreet railways

and operate them on a three-cent basis. He

plan and scores the newspapers which

exposed its nature. The general sentiment

here is that Gov. Pingree has seen

the handwriting on the wall and that for the

first time in his political career, he has shied in the face of impending defeat. His letter

concludes with a threat to call a special session

of the Legislature to authorize a revision of

the Constitution. He says:
"I have faith that the people will ultimately

secure the low fares to which they are en-

titled. I hope to be instrumental in bring-

ing it about, both in my official capacity and as a citizen of Detroit. To that end it is

my purpose at the proper time to ask the Legislature of Michigan, even if it is nec-

essary to convene in special session, to submit

to the people an amendment to the Constitution

so that municipalities may have the necessary

LIPTON'S WORKMEN DISSATISFIED.

Protest at a London Meeting Against Low

Rate of Wages Paid.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Birn.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—There was a meeting to-

night of the employees of Lipton's, Limited,

the company of which Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the cup chal-

lenger Shamrock, is the head. The meeting was under the auspices of the Work-

ers' Union and was called for the purpose of

Mr. Banham was the principal speaker. He repudiated a statement made by

Lipton's manager that no complaints had

been received from the men. He declared

that if the men complained otherwise than

through the union they would be discharged or

their wages would be reduced. He said the

wages paid the men were wretched. For

example one man got 12 shillings

or about \$3 a week. Others worked

59 hours for 13 shillings and 11 pence. Some of the employees worked sixty-one hours for 17 shillings and 9 pence.

A resolution supporting the union was car-

ried. All the organized workers of the East

End are preparing to boycott Lipton's shops.

time to time by the two Parliaments. Last May

it was probable both the Austrian and Hungar-

After the official publication to-day, Count

Thun-Hohenstein submitted the resignations

of the Austrian Ministers to the Emperor. It is

not known as yet whether the Emperer will

summon a Ministry of Rightests or functiona-

ries. No matter which party is called to power

it is certain that the ordinances regarding the

Heretofore the Croatians and Slavonians have

been allowed to use their own language in Par-

liament. This has caused much diseatisfac

tion and has led to rioting. The Germans

insist that only the official language of Austria

DUKE OF TECK'S POVERTY.

His Name in the List of Those Who Have

not Paid Their Poor Rate.

LONDON, Sept. 23.-Since the death of the

Special Cable Despatch to THE SU

Duchess of Teck, the Duke has been living like

father of England's future Queen Consort is

pitiable. His health and mind are broken and

his straitened means are hardly sufficient for the ordinary comforts of life. Local tradesmen,

to whom the Duchess was deeply in debt, re-

This week the Duke's name appeared among

a list of defaulters presented by the tax col-

ectors to the magistrates in order to obtain a

summons, the Duke not having paid his poor

CLAIMS TO THE MAPIA ISLANDS.

Germany Will Try to Effect a Settlement

Between Spain and the Netherlands.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.-An evidently inspired

respecting the reported despatch of a Dutch

two degrees above the equator and

north of the eastern end of New Guinen. The Gazette says that the

possession of the Mapia Islands has always

been a matter of dispute between Spain and

the Netherlands, the former never having ac-

knowledged Dutch claims to sugerainty. It is

expected, the Gazette adds, that the German

Foreign Office will send a diplomatic note to

The Hague with a view to effecting an amicable

ELLEN BEACH YAW'S SUCCESS.

Engaged for Sir Arthur Sullivan's New

Opera at the Savoy Theatre.

Special Cable Despates to Tun Bun.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Ellen Beach Yaw, the California soprano, has been engaged to ap-

pear in a new opera which Sir Arthur Sullivan

Miss Yaw has been very successful here

been the subject of much notice, but she de-precates this. She desires, with reason, that

she be judged on the merits of her voice in its

essence and entirety: in fact, she is beginning rather to resent the attention paid to her won-derful top notes.

Fast Time on Lackawasna Railroad.

The extraordinary compass of her voice has

has written for the Savoy Theatre.

settlement of the controversy.

warship to the Mapia Islands, which

Special Cable Despatch to The Sur

article appears in to-day's Cologne

a recluse at Richmond. The condition of the

ian Cabinets would resign.

language will be abrogated.

fuse to give him credit.

rate, despite frequent appeals.

be used.

t was said that the friction was so intense that

discussing certain grievances.

hours for 9 shillings and 6 pence.

legal capacity to own and operate street rail

American was wounded.

of which were loaded with guncotton. One

THOUGHT HE HAD HIM ON THE PHONE-SAYS "I'M DONE WITH YOU." tor Monterey, the cruiser Charleston

No More Plums for John C .- Could't Even. After His Victory, Save & Deputy Sheriff's Head-His Opponent Thus, F. Smith May Be Police Commissioners

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

It was said yesterday that aside from the personal gratification he derived from his vieory. John C. Sheenan would reap no benefits from his success in the primaries. No formalaction will be taken, it was said, by the leaders of Tammany Hall debarring him from the benefits of the leadership, but he is to be forgotten in the distribution of patronage. Councilman Goodwin's term of office will not expire until 1901. No permit for a street stand, bootblack stand, storm door, lamppost transparency, street parade, or bay window can be granted without the passage of a resolution by the Municipal Assembly, and the Council will not grant such a request if either of the representatives from the district for which the permit is asked objects. Mr. Goodwin has it in his power to annoy Mr. Sheehan's friends conreasserts his belief in the feasibility of his tinually by holding up their requests for favors

of this kind. As to patronage, Sheehan has not been able since his victory to get Deputy-Sheriff Thomas H. Sullivan reinstated. Sullivan is a Sheehan man whom Sheriff Dunn dismissed just before the primaries. Yesterday it was announced that John J. Murray, one of the Goodwin election captains had been ap-pointed to the place on the nomination of Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith. In connection with this Richard Croker gave, last night, his version of a conversation that he says he had over the telephone on Thursday night with Sheehan. At 7 o'clock on Thursday evening Mr. Croker was called to the telephone in the Democratic Club, by a boy who said that Mr. Sheehan wanted to talk to him. Here is

Mr. Croker's report of the interview: Sheehan-I've been trying to communicate with you for some time. Croker-Oh, is that so?

Sheehan-Yes. I want to ask you to use your influence to have Thomas H. Sullivan put back as Deputy Sheriff.

Croker-Oh! You've been accusing me of interfering in your district, and now you want me to interfere. Well, I won't. Now, look here, Sheehan, you and your friends have been going around your district telling the people there that I had ordered you to be thrown out.

there that I had ordered you to be thrown out. You told them that "the boss," meaning me, had said that Sheehin must be done up. What've you got to say about that? You know those statements weren't true.

Sheehan—Mr. Croker, don't you know that I never let my speakers attack you? They only attacked Smith and Goodwin.

Croker—Then the newspapers lied.

Sheehan—But my men didn't attack you, ne matter what the newspapers say.

Croker—Now, look here, Sheehan, I take nothing but the facts, Your own Senator, Munzinger, has been the most violent man against me in this whole business. I'm tired of the whole business. You never got a thing for your district that I didn't get for you. This fellow Munzinger couldn't have had his place if it hadn't been for me. You couldn't get it for him yourself, because nobedy would trust you. You had to come to me, and I went out of my way and fixed it with the other two districts so that Munzinger could go in, and when you got him in, he and you turned around on me and told lies about me all over New York.

Sheehan—But, Mr. Croker, haven't you read

and others worked twenty-eight and one-half New York.

Sheehan—But, Mr. Croker, haven't you read
the papers? You've seen what I've said about
you when I said that you were blamed for a
lot of things that you didn't do, and that a
whole lot of things were put on you that you

AUSTRIAN MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Result of the Clash Over the Austrian-Hungary Ausgleich, Jast Completed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sus.

Vienna, Sept. 23.—The Austrian Ministry, headed by Count Thun-Hohenstein, resigned to-day after completing the ausgleich with Hungary, which is published in to-day's official journal.

The ausgleich is an agreement by which the cost of the administration of common affairs in the Austrian-Hungary monarchy is borne by both parts in a proportion agreed upon from time to time by the two Parliaments. Last May said was meant for Sheehan for whom, it will be inferred, there are no more plums.

Certain eminent politicians said yesterday that there might soon be a striking illustration of the favor in which Smith and Goodwin are held. It has been definitely decided that is case Polite Commissioner John B. Sexton is nominated for Sheriff this fail, Thomas F. Smith shall succeed him in the Police Board. There is a hot fighton in Tammany for the Shrievalty. Sexton, who was once under-sheriff. State Senator Ahearn. Councilman John T. Oakley, and several others want to succeed Duna. Oakley is the Tammany leader in the Council. He lost control of the members on the bond holdups last summer, and was adjudged guilty of contempt of court for disobeying an order of the Supreme Court. This hurt his chances for the nomination. Sexton's chance is thought to be good, and if he is nominated a strong appeal for votes would be made on the grounds of his past experience. It was said yesterday that in case Sexton, or any other city official, should be nominated for the office. Smith, or some man selected by him, would be appointed to fill the vacanor, just to make is plain who is in favor in the Ninth Assembly district. inferred, there are no more plum

SHOT AND RILLED HIS BROTHER.

They Quarreled Over the Division of a Farm Given Them by Their Father, JAMESTOWN, N.Y., Sept. 23.-Clarence Wilson shot his brother Lawrence early this evening at Lavona, a few miles from here, killing him instantly. The tragedy was the result of a law-

suit. The murderer immediately gave himself

up and is now in Mayville jail. The murderer nd his victim are well-to-do farmers. The brothers are sons of Chauncey Wilson an aged farmer, who has accumulated a small fortune in farm property. He is locally noted as believing that the world is flat. His sons, six in number, inherit the father's disposition, and the family quarrels have been noted far and wide. This last and worst quarrel was over the division of a farm given the two brothers by the father, A legal suit was decided on Friday n favor of Cassius, and at that time Lavern publicly threatened to kill nim. Cassius, who was in possession, prepared to defend himself. Lavern hunted him up to-day and words ensued, Cassius drew his weapon and fired at his brother point blank

SATS SAMOANS ARE DISCONTENTED.

Cassius Wilson is under arrest in charge of

German Correspondent Urges Quick Action to Prevent Another Outbreak. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

Deputy Sheriff Phelps.

BERLIN, Sept. 23 .- A special correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who is making a trip through Samoa, cables that everywhere he has noticed growing discontent among the Samoans who are complaining that they have been deceived. The three governments interested must act quickly, the correspondent says, or there will be another outbreak. This statement is made on the authority of old settlers and reliable natives who understand the situation thoroughly.

Allen Likely to Succeed Reed

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23. In 128 towns to the First Congress district to-day Republican the First Congress district to-day Republican caucuses were held, and delegations favorable to Amos I. Alien, former Speaker Reed's private secretary, were elected. Mr. Alien has the piedges of 101 of the 111 delegates thus far chosen in the district.

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